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FORECAST - PARIS:
(10-17), Tomorrow similar.
(17-19), LONDON, Sun-
day, Temp. 64-66 (20-21),
Temp. 60-70 (22-23), Mon-
day, 63-70.

WEATHER PAGE 2



Associated Press
ES-Prisoners on cellblock roof of Belfast jail after yesterday's riot. In the back by unknown sniper. His condition is said to be serious.

Terrorists In Belfast Shoot Pair

Husband Killed, Wife Wounded

HELFST, July 20 (AP).—Terrorists shot a woman in the back as she knelt beside her dying husband in a street in Belfast today. Minutes before, the terrorists shot the husband as he pursued them from his store, where they had planted a bomb. The woman was seriously wounded and the bomb wrecked the store. The police declined to identify the couple.

The attack followed a rash of bombings in Northern Ireland and sniping at the Crumlin Road Jail.

One Inmate Wounded
Snipers fired at prisoners who, after a riot, climbed onto the jail's roof and were basking in the sunshine. One inmate, 21-year-old Joseph Dougan, was shot in the back and his condition was described as serious.

The police said the attack on the couple outside the store on Springfield Road had been unprovoked.

A spokesman said: "After the men planted the bomb, the owner of the shop ran outside after them but did not try to tackle them."

"One of the terrorists turned and shot him down. As the man's wife rushed to his aid and knelt by his side, the gunman deliberately shot her in the back."

Terrorists Unidentified
The style of the raid was that of the one last Irish Republican Army, but security forces noted that it had taken place in a Roman Catholic area, indicating that Protestant extremists could be responsible.

The death raised to at least 449 the fatality toll in three years of sectarian strife in Northern Ireland.

At the Crumlin Road Jail, between 20 and 30 prisoners rioted to protest the quartering of political prisoners in their wing.

The trouble was quelled after British troops ringed the jail and prison officials agreed to meet with the rioters' leaders.

In other violence, bombs went off in the border town of Newry, where a post office was wrecked, and at Randalstown in County Antrim, where a car exploded, wrecking five stores. Seven minor injuries were reported.

Another explosion shattered an army scout car in Londonderry, troops at the scene came under sniper fire, but the army reported no casualties in the explosion or the shooting, which lasted two hours.

Report by Whitelaw
LONDON, July 20 (Reuters).—Britain's administrator for Northern Ireland, William Whitelaw, said today that tough security measures introduced in the province recently had been essential to protect life and property.

Speaking to the House of Commons, Mr. Whitelaw said he realized that the measures were "irresponsible to innocent people" in Belfast and Londonderry, where they have been put into operation.

His remarks were regarded as presaging further stringent measures, but a statement from his office here tonight said this was not so.

It was understood that Mr. Whitelaw had in mind restrictions on traffic movement in the two cities, aimed at stopping IRA terrorists from bombing commercial districts.

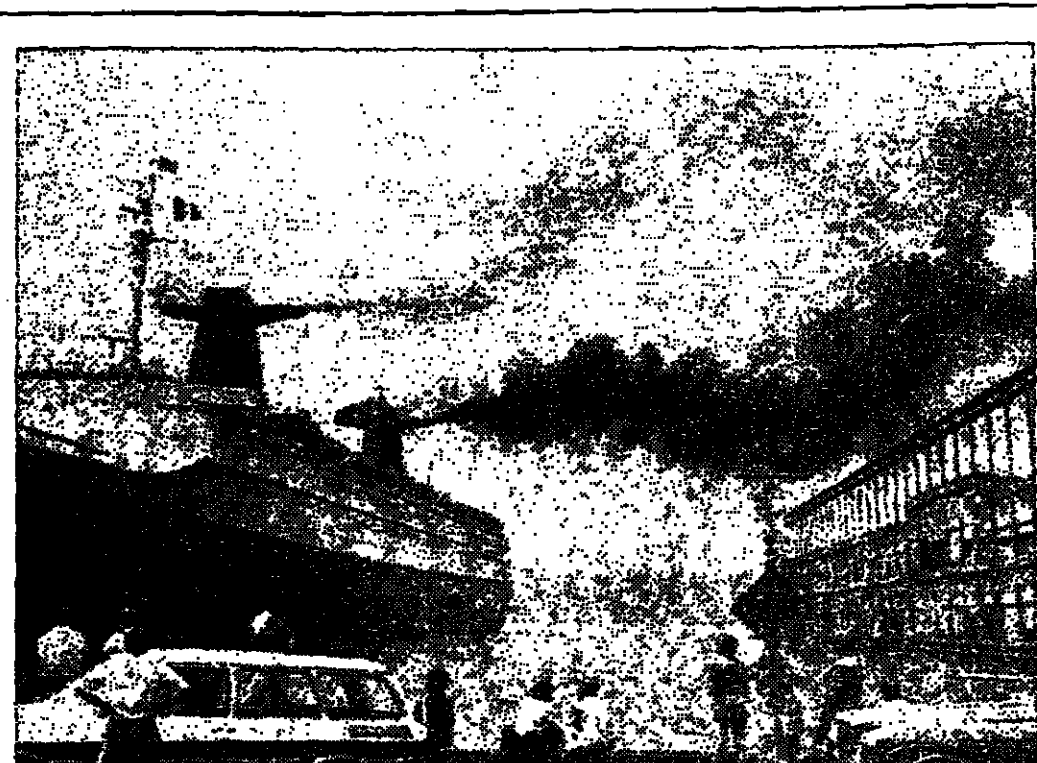
Mr. Whitelaw, who was making his weekly review of the Northern Ireland situation in Parliament, also confirmed that he would be meeting here tomorrow with Patrick Hillery, Foreign Minister of the Irish Republic.

He said Dr. Hillery, who would be passing through London, had asked to see him. But this did not mean the Irish minister was involved "in the discussions I am having with the people of Northern Ireland about their particular future," the administrator said.

Schroeder Sees Chou in Peking
PEKING, July 20 (Reuters).—Gerhard Schroeder, West German opposition spokesman on foreign affairs, conferred with Chinese Premier Chou En-lai today.

The first West German politician to visit Communist China, Mr. Schroeder conferred with Premier Chou for more than three hours.

Diplomats in Peking view Mr. Schroeder's mission as a success—both in terms of Sino-German relations and the West German election in December, where Mr. Schroeder's Christian Democratic Union will be seeking to topple Chancellor Willy Brandt's administration.



Associated Press
IN NEW YORK—The liner France leaving Wednesday, making heavy smoke that contributed to a potential air pollution emergency as heat caused a thick smog.

Freakish Weather on Both Sides of the Atlantic

NEW YORK, July 20 (AP).—Most electrical service was reported normal today after blackouts and brownouts in wide-spread areas of New York and Rhode Island and parts of Massachusetts, Vermont and New Hampshire.

Consolidated Edison Co. in New York threatened selected blackouts in the Riverdale section of the Bronx unless power users conserved their electricity.

Brooklyn again was hit by a blackout early today in an area affecting 32,500 Con Ed customers. Service was restored in a matter of hours.

A severe thunderstorm was blamed for the interruption in service throughout New England, while already sweltering New Yorkers were cut off from service by feeder cables that quit.

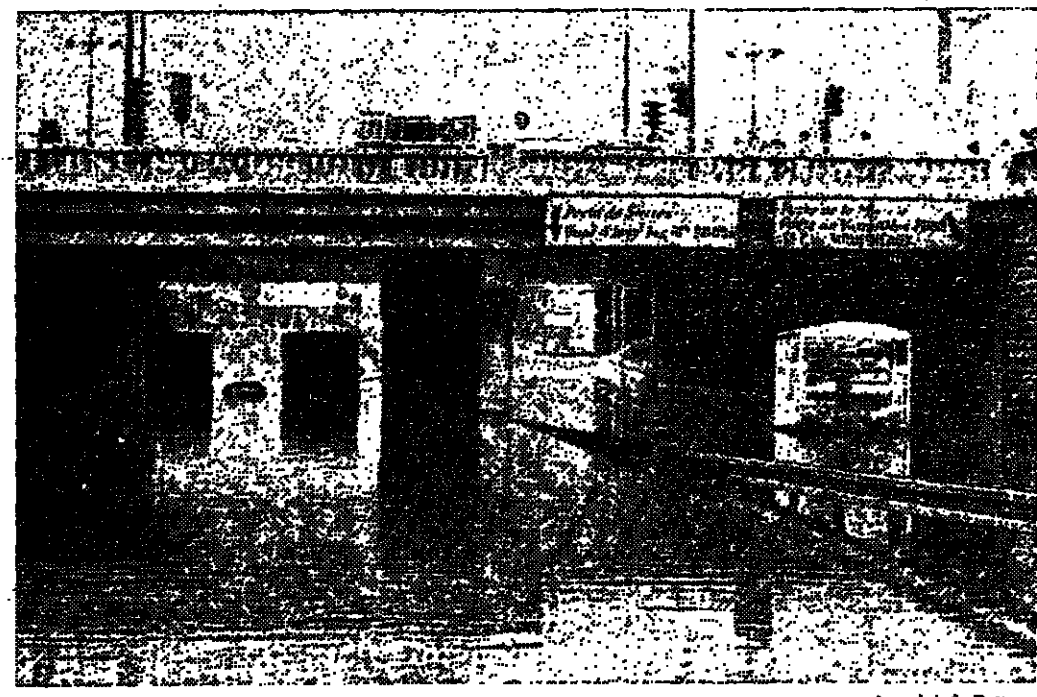
The power failures in the New York area added to the weather woes of 94-degree temperature and the fourth consecutive day of the worst smog of the year.

The Narragansett Electric Co. in Providence surmised that the curtailment of power occurred as "the result of perhaps multiple lightning strikes on high-tension transmission lines."

Traffic tie-ups became a serious problem and several minor accidents were reported. Most of Western Europe—Britain being the exception—continued to swelter, too, with unseasonably high temperatures and abnormally high humidity.

For the third straight night France was swept by thunderstorms and in Paris early today one of the most violent storms flooded city streets, superhighways and subway stations and lines. Damage was heavy and firemen answered more than 2,000 calls to pump out cellars and clear debris.

IN PARIS—Trucks stalled in floodwaters on southern section of city's ring road.



Associated Press

Copters Move Troops in Binh Dinh

Saigon's Army Opens Central Coast Drive

By Sydney H. Schanberg
SAIGON, July 20 (NYT).—The South Vietnamese armed forces, already pushing to recapture territory in northern Quang Tri Province, have begun a second counteroffensive in Binh Dinh Province on the central coast.

The Saigon command reported today that the counteroffensive began yesterday in Binh Dinh, the northern half of which fell to the North Vietnamese and the Viet Cong not long after the start of the enemy offensive on March 30.

Binh Dinh Province, whose eastern side faces the South China Sea, has long been a Viet Cong stronghold. At one point this spring, it was feared that the Communists would take Kontum Province in the Central Highlands and all of neighboring Binh Dinh, and thereby cut South Vietnam in the middle.

But the government forces at Kontum City, the province capital, held, and the threat has waned.

Goal Is District Town
The Saigon command said its forces were pushing north toward their first goal, the Communist-held district town of Hoai Nhon, which is also known as Bong Son.

A government spokesman said the operation involved 8,000 to 10,000 men, but other reports indicated that the force in the push was somewhat smaller. The spokesman said that an advance element—reportedly about 500 infantrymen—had been lifted in helicopters to within a mile of Hoai Nhon.

One helicopter was shot down by ground fire, wounding all four South Vietnamese crewmen and three infantrymen.

Only light contact was reported in the operation. Two clashes occurred three miles south of Hoai Nhon, the Saigon command said, in which three Communists were killed and two government soldiers wounded. In the only other reported contact, government positions south of the district town were hit with eight rounds of artillery and rocket fire.

Three South Vietnamese soldiers were said to have been wounded.

The government spokesman said the South Vietnamese force was supported by tanks, artillery and U.S. jet fighter-bombers from bases in Thailand and from carriers.

Little Change in North
Little change was reported in the three-week-old counteroffensive on the northern front, where government troops are still fighting on the edges of Quang Tri, the capital of Quang Tri Province. Both town and province fell on May 1, the only capital and entire province to be captured.

South Vietnamese spokesmen in Saigon said the closest government troops were within 50 yards of The Citadel, the walled enclave in the heart of the town, but Communist resistance from both within The Citadel and areas around the town remains strong. The North Vietnamese are well entrenched in bunkers, and continue to fire mortar and artillery barrages at the South Vietnamese troops, whose progress is slow.

Route 1—the only highway leading to the town—remains extremely dangerous as the Communists press their attempts to flank the government advance from the west. They are presumably searching for a weak spot where they can cut the road and isolate the forward government troops.

Two Newsmen Killed
The riskiness of the road was underscored during the day when two newsmen were killed and a third was reported missing at My Chanh, about 12 miles below Quang Tri. Details were sketchy, but the group was said to have been sprayed with small-arms fire. Of the three, two were television cameramen for the American.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Kissinger's Effect on Talks Seen

But U.S., Hanoi Stick to Positions

By James Goldsborough
PARIS, July 20 (IHT).—Negotiators at the Vietnam peace talks refused to comment on yesterday's secret meeting between Henry A. Kissinger and Le Duc Tho but did not rule out that the talks had an effect on today's meeting.

Mr. Kissinger, President Nixon's adviser for national security, and Mr. Tho, a leading Hanoi Politburo member, met here yesterday for six and a half hours and will be meeting again, although no date has been announced.

Whatever the effect of the secret meeting, there was no visible progress at today's session of the talks, with both sides retreating into well-known positions. Speaking to newsmen as he left the meeting, U.S. Ambassador William J. Porter said that there had been a "slight improvement in the tone of the exchanges, but nothing discernible of substance."

The meeting, in fact, gave every sign of being totally unproductive, as though few efforts were being made anymore to conceal where the real negotiating was going on.

Mr. Porter, in his opening statement and then later in his remarks to the Communists, stressed the value that a cease-fire could have in leading to an ultimate political solution ending the war. But both Communist delegations categorically rejected the notion of a cease-fire.

Nguyen Thanh Le, the North Vietnamese spokesman, told the press that Hanoi had refused a cease-fire in 1954 before the Geneva accords on Indochina, and would not accept one now before an overall political agreement.

Both Communist delegations again insisted that the United States end all support for the present Saigon government before a cease-fire could be envisaged.

There was no official comment on yesterday's talks. David Lambertson, the U.S. spokesman, said there had been no reference to them in today's meeting. Asked if yesterday's talks had been reflected in the plenary session today, Mr. Lambertson replied with a "no comment."

Mr. Le, asked the same question, showed Hanoi's intentions to reveal nothing when he replied with a stock Communist phrase: "For four years, the United States has not ceased to intensify its war of aggression."

Tone Improves
Despite the evasiveness, however, there was an apparent improvement in tone. Mr. Lambertson characterized it as "slightly less vigorous polemics" from the Communist side. Both sides agreed to meet again next Thursday.

Today, as in last week's session, most of the talk centered on the relationship of political and military solutions. Last week, Xuan Thuy, the chief Hanoi negotiator, said there were "two aspects" to a military solution: the first aspect, involving U.S. responsibility, was the future of the present Saigon government; the second aspect, involving only South Vietnamese factions, was the future Saigon government.

Today, Mr. Porter rejected this formulation by saying that the United States had no "responsibility" for political matters in Saigon. He said the United States provided "security and economic support" to Saigon but not political aid. He told the Communists they should "face up to the need" to talk to the Saigon government and said a cease-fire would facilitate talks.

The Communist side replied that the Nguyen Van Thieu government was a U.S. creation and did not represent the people.

Thus, despite the drop in polemics, the impasse today appeared as total as before the talks were broken off two months ago, and if the two sides are any closer, it is a well-kept secret.

Mr. Porter, at one point, told the Communists that "by serious negotiations we mean not accepting every proposition we have made but a systematic discussion by both sides of each other's position with a view to finding a solution satisfactory for everybody."

There was none of this today.

Nixon Gets Report
WASHINGTON, July 20 (Reuters).—President Nixon today received a detailed report from Mr. Kissinger on his latest secret peace probe.

Although the White House maintained total secrecy on the talks, Mr. Kissinger apparently received sufficient encouragement from the North Vietnamese to conclude that further meetings would be useful.

Missilemen Also Believed to Remain

Soviet Pilots Still in Egypt

Beecher
July 20 (NYT).—Defense Melvin R. that the Egyptian-Soviet military aid to be limited to advisers serving heavy units, and that far it has been as and not to es which have Egypt and are ing some sophis- themselves," Mr.

during a tele- represented the sistent by any tion official on dent of Soviet awing, advised k by President

analysts estimate Soviet advisers technicians have Egyptian air, units. other Russians he involved in rs and manning is and missiles y populated Nile

aid the United Shing the with- refutally" and was he two-year-old en Egypt and maintained "and e toward a solu- se Department

Laird's appraisal early on recon- nation that has any major ability that presumably sary for the re- all of the Soviet e in Egypt.

y could not Pres- idity that Rus- air defense and il missions might ntly, but they his was intended

reasoned that an

expulsion of Soviet air defense forces would leave the heart of Egypt exposed to Israeli air attacks should there be any break-down in the cease-fire. It was because of such Israeli raids in the past that Cairo urged the Russians to move in some of their own air assets and fighter units.

The removal of Soviet advisers from forward tank, infantry and

air units along the Suez Canal conceivably might tend to diminish Russia's ability to prevent a minor shooting incident along the canal from escalating to a larger military effort on Egypt's part, military analysts said.

But they doubted that a really serious Egyptian assumption of hostilities would come without advance Soviet knowledge and at least tacit approval.

Both Now Have 2 1/2 Points

Spassky Resigns Fifth Game Of Chess Series to Fischer

From Wire Dispatches
when Spassky erred in choosing the wrong plan and doubled his rook on the king's bishop rank.

"Fischer already then had a favorable position and one he is expert at playing," Gilgoric said. "Both Spassky's bishops were locked and he was in trouble."

Gilgoric said the clincher came on Spassky's 27th move, in which the Russian brought his queen back to bishop two square. Fischer then advanced his bishop to his rook file, sacrificing it for eventual checkmate had not Spassky resigned.

"It was a terrible mistake for a world champion," Gilgoric said of the move. "It ranked with the blunder Fischer came up with in the first game." Fischer allowed his king bishop to become trapped in the first game of the world championship and resigned to Spassky on the 56th move.

Experts were stunned that Fischer has now won both his games playing black. "We thought Fischer was a master of attacking chess," one international master said. "Now he has turned out to be a genius of defense."

Fischer arrived six minutes late and moved his knight to king's (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

U.S. Grandmaster Bobby Fischer tonight forced world champion Boris Spassky to resign on his 28th move and won the fifth game of the World Chess Championship.

Fischer's surprise victory in what had been an even game through 27 moves evened the score in the 24-game, \$50,000 championship at 2 1/2 games each.

Fischer played his 27th move, a bishop to his queen rook five, and Spassky looked intensely at the table for a full minute. Then the Russian looked up at Fischer and held on his hand.

A roar of astonishment went up from the crowd in the auditorium at Spassky's resignation after 3 1/2 hours' play. They broke into wild cheering, stamping their feet, clapping hands and yelling "Bobby, Bobby."

Spassky's resignation was a complete surprise. He had been thought in a slightly weaker position, but nowhere near the end of the road.

Spassky's second, Svetozar Gligoric, said the turning point in what had been an evenly fought match came after the 26th move.

Liaison Man to Hostile Old Guard

en Joins McGovern's Campaign Staff

am Greider
ON, July 20 (WP).—President McGovern named George McGovern, the party's chairman, Lawrence O'Brien as his liaison man to party members McGovern candi-

ate McGovern's conference here, a separate entity ng goal will be to port of key Dem- he country."

ern gave Mr. le of national cam- n, although that he will supervise elements in the nization.

n." Sen. McGovern's conference here, a separate entity ng goal will be to port of key Dem- he country."

he Democratic Na- tion, responded tistic statement McGovern's chanc- been belittled in by many of the nulars.

O'Brien has serv- as national chair- stant emerged as an gure in national tional organization he 1960 election of ed.



Lawrence O'Brien

He apparently will function on an equal basis with the men who led Sen. McGovern's victorious campaign for the nomination—Gary Hart, who as campaign manager will run the grass-roots

organization, and Frank Man- kiewicz, who as national political director will be the political strategist accompanying the senator during the fall campaign.

Sen. McGovern's organization

has had ambiguous titles and the senator preferred not to develop a rigid chain of command. Asked today where Mr. O'Brien will rank, Sen. McGovern said: "We don't use the numbers system in our organization."

The need for Mr. O'Brien's liaison role was emphasized yesterday when the AFL-CIO Executive Council voted for the first time in its history to remain neutral in the presidential campaign. Normally, it is a close and powerful ally of the Democratic candidate.

While Sen. McGovern's staff is not sure it can win over AFL-CIO President George Meany, it is confident of endorsements from most of the major unions. Sen. McGovern predicted that he would have the support of unions representing at least 10 million of the AFL-CIO's 13.5 million members.

Mr. O'Brien, who voiced warm praise for Mr. Meany, said he would try to negotiate for better relations.

Mr. O'Brien's charter for mand- ing splits in the party also in- cludes governors, mayors and congressmen, many of whom op- posed Sen. McGovern's nomi- nation and fear he will lose so badly that some of them will be dragged down too.

"A lot of missionary work has to be done," Mr. Maniewicz said. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

White House, Senate Democrats bidding for organized labor. Page 3.

organization, and Frank Man- kiewicz, who as national political director will be the political strategist accompanying the senator during the fall campaign.

Sen. McGovern's organization

Politics and War

War, as Karl von Clausewitz explained in a famous passage, is a political act and a political instrument, a carrying out of political relations "by other means." The war in Vietnam, whatever else it may be, is a textbook illustration of the truth of Clausewitz's analysis. It is, beyond anything else, politics practiced by other means than those of peaceful persuasion or institutional authority. And precisely how to change from those "other means" seems to be the chief preoccupation of the peace talks in Paris, "secret" or "public."

The United States believes, however belatedly, that the "other means" have become too costly, too brutal, to continue. It proposes a cease-fire, the withdrawal of American forces, and a political settlement by the Vietnamese. Hanoi considers that it has invested too much in this war to end it before some political settlement has been achieved. It insists upon at least the outline of such a settlement (including radical changes in the present Thieu regime) before it will consent to stop the shooting.

The North Vietnamese position, in the lurid light of so many years of warfare, of the disappointments for them that followed the Geneva accords, is understandable. But the American position makes sense not only from Washington's viewpoint but that of Hanoi as well. The Americans want out; that may be taken for granted by all except

those who think that Richard Nixon and the military-industrial complex have a vested interest in a prolonged war—which is nonsense. Hanoi wants—eventually if not immediately—a Vietnam united under its own system. Saigon (and no one can say with any precision how many South Vietnamese subscribe to its view, any more than one can assert that Hanoi speaks for all the North), wants peace, independence and a continuation of a non-Communist regime.

It is clear enough that war on the present scale cannot achieve the goals of any of these parties. A return to negotiation, to canvassing the wishes of the people, to frankly—the shifts and expedients of peace-time politics could bring about a generally acceptable modus vivendi. And the massive killings and destruction would end.

Whether Saigon and Washington are willing to make such compromises as may result in a formula bridging the present wide gap between the approaches of the two sides, remains to be seen. What is truly hopeful in the talks at present is that both sets of contenders seem willing at least to discuss the main issues, rather than take refuge in contrasting and irreconcilable slogans. Somehow Clausewitz's "other means" must be discarded. The war is a ghastly failure, and politics, in the usual sense, must be given a trial.

Sadat's Next Step

No one can say for certain yet what were the reasons behind President Sadat's dramatic demand for the recall of Soviet advisers from Egypt or what the ultimate scope and effects of this action may be. But Egypt's abrupt break with her mentor fits into a pattern of extraordinary worldwide readjustments that are a natural consequence of the move toward big power detente symbolized by President Nixon's visits to Peking and Moscow.

For years local disputes between smaller countries around the world were intensified by and fed on big power competition. For reasons of prestige and strategic advantage, real or imagined, the big powers intervened in these disputes. In turn, the smaller nations played on the giants' rivalries to gain support for their parochial concerns.

The Peking and Moscow summits forced a rude awakening on third world opportunists. These friendly meetings demonstrated that

the major powers had mutual interests that could override those of smaller clients, subjecting them to sudden loss of support and possible dictation of settlements from above. Some lesser powers have already concluded that it is preferable to reassert their independence and to seek their own accommodations than to remain the pawns of big power manipulation.

Thus the Koreans, North and South, have begun to negotiate directly with each other, and the leaders of India and Pakistan have met to try solve their traditional friction. President Sadat acted boldly to extricate his country from Soviet domination. Is it too much to hope that he will take the next logical step and move to settle his differences with Israel, either directly or through "close proximity" talks under the auspices of the United Nations? This is a possibility that deserves every encouragement from Israel as well as the United States.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Halting IRA Guns

Since resuming their terrorist offensive in Northern Ireland, the Irish Republican Army Provisionals have been firing rockets made in the United States. For some time, they have also been using semi-automatic rifles made in Japan exclusively for a California firm. Under these circumstances, the Justice Department is completely right in investigating reports of illegal gun-running from this country to Ireland.

To say this is not necessarily to defend the imprisonment without bail of five men who

had refused to answer a grand jury's questions about alleged gun purchases. But the Justice Department's duty to halt gun-running from this country is clear-cut.

Illicit arms traffic has helped bring on and intensify bloody conflict on several continents in recent years. In Ulster, such an influx of sophisticated weapons can only delay a peaceful solution. For Washington to ignore reports of gun-running would make a mockery of the President's wise policy of nonintervention in Ulster.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

Egypt Minus the Soviets

The expulsion of Soviet military personnel from Egypt does not necessarily mean that the Egyptians have shaken off the reins of "Russian restraint" in order to finally trigger another war. Presumably they could have done so equally well before. But it may mean that the Palestinian conflict will be somewhat reduced again to its normal dimensions. This unquestionably opens new opportunities for diplomacy. Sadat will probably have to move cautiously now. Having demanded the Soviet pullout because Moscow has not helped him enough to attain his declared aims, he will hardly be in a position to offer new compromises immediately. It may be up to Israel and the Americans to give him some help along the way.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

Sadat's expulsion of 20,000 Russian military personnel improved his country's independence and may yet turn out to be the strongest hand he can wield in negotiating a peace in the Middle East. His justifications for the expulsion—Moscow's failure to deliver the arms aid and the sellout of Egypt during the American-Soviet summit talks last May—are valid. However, the Rus-

sians have some justifiable reasons of their own for the arms aid slowdown and their refusal to pressure Israel into negotiating a Middle East peace. Moscow knows that the United States can easily tip the military scales for Israel anytime she wishes to and that Israel, knowing this as well, is not susceptible to any form of big-power bullying.

—From the Manila Times.

Monetary Crisis
The finance ministers of the enlarged Community appear to have been most careful not to approach any of the hot questions... Will the attitude of the ministers, their refusal to react to a speculative crisis, be enough to discourage the movements of unwanted hot money? This is not certain, but the European leaders probably believe that if they make no decision the speculators will get nothing for their pains and that, after a further volume of exchanges, the movement will lose momentum. They are biased in the face of a crisis which apparently has not yet had any decisive repercussions on economic activity. The purchases of dollars by the central banks have not yet exceeded limits. But some people wonder whether the reason nothing is being done is certain lack of political courage.

—From Le Figaro (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 21, 1897

PARIS—The gold fever seems to have seized upon the inhabitants of the United States, particularly of the Pacific coast. With a vigor not exceeded in the old California days. All accounts state that the Klondike mines, discovered less than a year ago, are vastly richer than those to which so many thousands flocked from all parts of the world in 1893. There is gold there in plenty, but only the strongest men can get it, and, in the present indiscriminate rush, the vast majority are foredoomed to fail.

Fifty Years Ago

July 21, 1922

PARIS—The United States Navy has perfected a device for the landing of aeroplanes on the decks of warships. After long experiments on land, officials declare that the device is practical. Tests have not been made at sea as yet, but the apparatus worked so well ashore that officials are certain it should work equally well at sea. It consists of a platform 100 feet long and 40 feet wide, equipped with a shipward wire with the ends hanging over the platform and carrying weights.



As Russia Leaves Egypt

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—There is no doubt that the withdrawal of Soviet military forces from Egypt is the most important regional development since Moscow sent SAM missiles and crews to that country. How many of the approximately 20,000 Russians there will go is unknown but, both psychologically and factually, the East Mediterranean power balance must change.

From Washington's viewpoint this balance was founded on the following equation: Israel would depend upon its own strength to avoid being overwhelmed by its Arab neighbors in another war, but the United States would deter the Soviet Union from active military intervention.

Based on this formula, the United States sought to assure Israel enough new arms and replacements so that it could maintain the qualitative advantage it required to stand off the Arabs' enormous quantitative edge.

Washington felt the situation would change significantly if Soviet detachments left. These included not only SAM crews but also small combat units guarding missile sites, airbases and technicians keeping Russian planes operational, and Soviet naval units using facilities in Alexandria and Meria Matruh shadow the United States Sixth Fleet. Russian planes actually flew on operations against Israel and four are known to have been downed on a single occasion.

The Prelude

American policy-makers always insisted the prelude to any basic change in the fastening Middle East crisis was departure of the Russian forces from Egypt. For smaller groups of Soviet technicians and instructors in Syria, Iraq or Yemen have never figured in this analysis. But there was never much hope that such a departure from Egypt would occur prior to an Arab-Israeli settlement.

Now that it is under way there is bound to be a serious review of United States policy once the full extent of the evacuation can be confirmed, including its implication for the naval balance in the Mediterranean. There is an apparent reduction in port facilities to Moscow's fleet, the importance could be very great indeed.

Apart from trying to encourage some arrangement for Arab-Israeli peace and keeping Moscow alerted to our own intentions each time a crisis flares, the initial aim of United States policy has been to produce the kind of long-term de facto armistice between Israel and her neighbors that existed between India and Pakistan prior to the 1971 war. Such a situation would allow for occasional small and limited local conflicts at most.

But now Moscow may draw down its Egyptian contingent to something like the modest 2,500 advisers were at the start of 1970, taking away SAM crews and guards and the 200 MIG-21 and MIG-23 pilots. Is it possible that when Nixon and Brezhnev met they agreed on such a formula vaguely resembling what is happening with United States military strength in South Vietnam?

The last time I saw Egypt's President Anwar el-Sadat, seven months ago, he said: "I am not asking anyone to fight my battle for me." He added: "The Soviets themselves, I must be fair, don't want their soldiers to stay

here in Egypt. Every time I try to prolong their stay I must use all my efforts to convince them." It is clear he meant just what he said about "anyone" and now he is engaged in extracting Egypt from Moscow's sphere of influence although hoping to continue to receive ordnance help and diplomatic support.

Moscow is apparently content to reduce its Egyptian commitment, which has been very expensive and unpopular among Soviet citizens. Apparently also the move is popular in Egypt, whose own citizens never liked the Russians, much as they appreciated their aid.

From an American viewpoint, the naval aspect is basic. Sadat told me he had written Nixon:

"I am giving the Soviet fleet facilities in the Mediterranean because they stood with us in the black days, and I shall be keeping advisers here. I did not specify units, missile crews or pilots... The Soviets themselves don't want their people to stay here at the SAM sites."

Well, all of this is now being ratified by actions. How it will affect the military balance between Egypt and Israel is unpredictable—or whether it will facilitate peace negotiations. The paramount thing is that as Soviet forces pull out, the chances of Russo-Arabian confrontation are decreased and it is possible to contemplate another area of danger that is in the process of being defused.

Whose Turn?

I read with great interest your commentary "Isn't It Egypt's Turn?" (Herald Tribune, July 11) asking whether it is not time for Egypt to resume its diplomatic relations with America. I wonder, is it not proper to put it instead under the title "Isn't It America's Turn?"

Unfortunately Egyptian-American relations haven't been happy, except possibly during Kennedy's time when they were correct. Isn't it America which persistently follows a biased and one-sided policy in favor of Israel? Isn't it America which furnishes Israel with offensive weapons—almost free—at a time when Israel generalizes themselves boast every day that Israel is much stronger than all the Arab countries? Isn't it America which forgets—or tries to make others forget—their own plans (Rogers, etc.) to solve the Middle East problem? Isn't it America which sides with Israel in the U.N., right or wrong?

I don't want to go into detail in putting a long list of indictments, but did it occur to American statesmen to wonder why America has only few very few friends in the Arab world? In the atmosphere of celebrating the 200th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, let us hope and pray that America will return to its true revolutionary traditions.

A HAGGAG.

Vienna.

More Chess

Chess is a great sport, but Mr. Fischer isn't being a sportsman at all. How can he object to movie cameras that cannot be seen or heard? At any other sporting event no effort is even made to try to hide the cameras. He is acting like a spoiled child rather than like a sportsman. I wonder if he has given any thought to the feelings of the people who worked so hard to organize the match, or Mr. Spassky—or to the image he is creating for America. It is no wonder that an Italian radio show proposed that "Fischer and all the foreign reporters be given eight hours to get out of Iceland or be shot."

L. B. MCLELLAND.

Wiesbaden.

Andreotti as Critic

I am an American veteran of World War II and in Paris only temporarily. I read in your paper (July 14) that the Italian prime

minister has attacked Sen. McGovern and the Democratic party platform for positions regarding Vietnam, U.S. troops in Europe and Israel.

Mr. Andreotti has a perfect right to express his opinion on these matters just as President Roosevelt had a perfect right to say, when the Italian Army moved against France, "This day will go down in history as the day that Italy stabbed her neighbor in the back."

I supported the policies of Mr. Roosevelt then and I oppose the policies of Mr. Nixon and his predecessors regarding Vietnam. I fully support the policies of Sen. McGovern.

Mr. Andreotti's credibility as a critic of Sen. McGovern would be strengthened if he can show that he was a critic of his own country's policies at the time of WWII.

DONALD F. COFFERS.

Paris.

On Jane Fonda

Apparently in every war the U.S. must have its feminine traitor. In WWII we had Tokyo Rose in Japan and now Jane Fonda in Hanoi. Hanoi urging U.S. military personnel in Vietnam to disobey orders.

STEPHEN MADERICK.

Clamart, France.

Needed: A Leader

Is McGovern a potential statesman who really believes in the proposals which nominated him, and willing to risk probable defeat this November to see them adopted; or just another firestorm politician willing to "modify" in order to be elected this year?

Judging by recent history, his so-called radical plans will hardly seem that far from now.

It would be nice to eventually have the chance to vote for a leader instead of the sheeplike, almost fascist candidates produced by our ever more sophisticated polling techniques.

J. R. EASTMAN.

Death Penalty

In recent conversations with a friend from Holland I found out that that country has been without the death penalty for some 100 years. Since that country is noted for its low homicide rate, as well as a low degree of criminal activity, doing away with the death penalty has not

Short on Common Sense

U.S. Labor Set to

By William V. Shannon

WASHINGTON—History provides no support for the political strategy which the leadership of organized labor seems determined to adopt in this presidential campaign.

The AFL-CIO executive board has voted to stay neutral in the McGovern-Nixon contest and concentrate its money and political skills in trying to re-elect Democrats in the House and Senate. This split-level approach to a national campaign is rarely effective.

Since organized labor began to be powerful in the national politics in 1936—a year after the passage of the Wagner Act and at a time when John L. Lewis was beginning to organize the industrial unions into the CIO—there has been only one election in which labor helped salvage Congress for the Democrats while writing off the presidency. That was in 1958 when Gen. Eisenhower won his second term. But even then, the AFL-CIO gave Adlai Stevenson lukewarm support. There was little of the open hostility, which is now being expressed toward George McGovern.

Four years ago, the Democrats held Congress while losing the White House, but that was despite labor's intensive efforts to elect Hubert Humphrey. Those efforts were of indirect benefit to every other Democrat running that year. Even in this age of ticket-splitting and the independent voter, there are still millions of voters who cast a straight party ballot. Many of them are the less politicized low-income voters whom labor tries to reach.

If such persons are not to be aroused about the race for president, it is unlikely that they can be persuaded to go to the polls in great numbers to vote for congressmen.

Presidency Pivotal

If the AFL-CIO is successful this November in a split-level strategy, it will not have gained very much. From labor's own selfish viewpoint the presidency, not Congress, is the pivotal institution.

In 1958, for example, the Democrats with labor's help won their biggest congressional majorities in 20 years. Yet a Republican-Southern Democratic coalition was able to ram through the Congress the Landrum-Griffin Act, which the AFL-CIO bitterly opposed. Only a presidential veto could have blocked that bill.

It is a safe prediction that if President Nixon is re-elected, Congress will pass a law imposing compulsory arbitration in strikes on the railroads, docks and the rest of the transportation industry. Such a law would pass in this Congress if the House leadership allowed it to come to the floor during any major strike.

The AFL-CIO leaders are cor-

rect in realizing that a split-level strategy is bound to block a coalition law. But in thinking that allies in the House for them public exasperation. Sooner or later sweep through the unions will the White House Richard Nixon friend.

Debacles

By their short-term union leaders mired to should bully for every this year. They blame for butchery of Sen. Ed the only candidate any chance of McGovern for Professional political entire ideological Democratic pa. Muskie because that he was the candidate around could unite. It the politicians if they had too much that Henry would never get.

But it was no AFL-CIO leader they gave artifice Jackson's candid him around to rest of their effort in the foredoom campaign. Only backing in Ohio sustained Hum. critical primaries.

If labor had it with the pro-b of those states a political muscle Muskie campaign; crats who want candidate than not have had divided and George Meany, Steelworkers, an the Ohio AFL visibly unhappy of the Muskie. They have no themselves.

Having bungled the pre-convent labor leaders themselves up for a McGovern he had enthusiasm, McGovern fight.

Knowing the would show pr seem by doing thereby earning he wins and a protection of the his loss. But hierarchy this re mon sense seen supply.

had the adverse effect that some of my bloody-minded fellow Americans now predict for the U.S.A. I submit that a society which has a permissive attitude on violence and a state which freely and legally kills will have some of its citizens freely and illegally killing. We should take our lessons from nations which are already more civilized than the United States.

R. M. EVELYTH.

Paris.

Identity Crisis

Concerning "women's lib" and identity crises, the following portion of a poem by Ogden Nash seems appropriate:

"So deck your lower limbs in pants,
"Yours are the limbs, my sweetening;
"You look divine as you advance—
"Have you seen yourself retreating?"

DOUGLAS B. CARR.

Freiburg-in-Breisgau, West Germany.

No wonder women have "identity problems"... they have been given names that are not expected to keep, educations they are not expected to use, and lives that are not expected to control.

SUSAN M. POMFREY.

Göteborg, Sweden.

One Man's Advice

It seems to me that a cold-blooded speculation is going on to the damage of the American tourist and executed by European banks and in particular by Italian banks.

At a time when the war in Vietnam is towards an end, and commercial agreements between

the U.S.A. and offing, the dolls ticularly strong exchanged at le value.

Instead, bank below current e view, they say, o tuation. Banks U.S. tourists, tak the pressure in v to obtain local e Of course local the current each change U.S. doll reney.

This I consider ulation which si for what it is.

As far as Ame concerned, an stay home as m son. They w treatment next t LEO C.

Florence.

Rex Is

I retired a w now give some things I y before. Here is high on my list M. D. is a bore, bore...

Alicante, Spain

Hypc

The case of CRET, July 10, interesting paradox condemned by th of Turkey, a cot of the largest pr The burden of producer is at a that of a juve sentence is a g hypocrisy. DR. LAU Vienna.

Short on Cash Labor Council By William Rect uncil resident Powers

July 20 (UPI).—Ceausescu today made a response to his position as a strongman, who is also spokesman for the Communist Council of Rumania, chief economic official.

The appointment of the new Rumanian prime minister, Nicolae Ceausescu, was announced today by the Rumanian government.

Mr. Ceausescu, 54, is running the country and further action as state

reactions to set up a per- day down the country's made by Mr. Ceausescu in the conference said the council

the state and a and would be a best economic, scientific ad- cesses of the no directly par- tion."

ity spokesmen Council would activities of gov- and state e the last word

tion's economy. 54, East Europe's

ist leader, in

riday attacked

agement, wast- erials and com- ers.

Removed igation a Murder

20 (UPI).—The appeals today re- ing Magistrate on the murder entered the na- on the insti- e detention.

and been ac- used of partiality in because he had d, Pierre Leroy, three months as

into the mur- dered Brigitte

Demining town of proceeded.

urt rejected the m of partially me), which is a charge against a, but still de- cided re Pascal with a ruction, this one

action occurred after the prosecu- ments ordered Mr. spite Judge Pas- s that his free- per investigation, r, Leroy's fiancé, "Mayeur, remains

compliance. s efforts to keep med in the case in the ill humor

Ministry. Only told a local radio didn't think the

are" remove him

now I have never be judge said. He several occasions once against Mr. strong. The law, s that preventive ch is now called letation," should e exceptionally and, on the evidence is if, not simply sus-



ONLY 157 MORE DAYS TO—During the present heat wave a Copenhagen department store came up with the novel idea of having a large sale on Christmas gifts and decorations. Most of the buyers were tourists, who indeed must be far-sighted.

Labor Increases Its Lead Over Tories in Poll

LONDON, July 20 (AP).—Harold Wilson's opposition Labor party increased its lead over Prime Minister Edward Heath's Conservatives to 10 percentage points in the Gallup Poll published by the Daily Telegraph today.

The Telegraph, a Conservative supporter, said 49 percent of 1,083 electors questioned said they would vote for the Laborites, 39 percent for the Conservatives, 8.5 for the Liberals and 2.5 for others.

Asked to say whether they approved or disapproved of the Conservative government's actions to date, 50 percent said they did not, 31 approved and 19 percent said they did not know.

The poll, taken last week, showed a swing of 4 percent to Labor in the last month.

Australian Capital Police Smash 'Aboriginal Embassy'

CANBERRA, Australia, July 20 (Reuters).—Police tipped down an "aboriginal embassy" tent on the lawns of the Parliament here today in a violent clash in which nine persons were injured.

White supporters of the aborigines, who are unhappy about their social position in Australia and court action on ancient tribal land claims, fought with 50 policemen enforcing a new government order prohibiting the aborigines from camping on Australian Commonwealth property.

Four aboriginal youths and a girl and three white supporters were arrested.

The aborigines erected their tent "embassy" on Jan. 25, Australia Day, as a symbol of their dissatisfaction with their treatment by white Australians. The action followed their defeat in a High Court test case involving tribal land rights.

Success Claimed

The aboriginal campaign to arouse the white Australian conscience has met with remarkable success, political observers said here. About 60 white supporters gathered around the "embassy" to try to hold off the police.

The opposition Labor party has pledged to grant tribal title over traditional hunting grounds

6% Joblessness Leads Canada To Weigh Immigration Curb

By Jay Walz

OTTAWA, July 20 (UPI).—As a sparsely settled developing country, Canada historically welcomed immigrants and even solicited them. They were badly needed to boost the country's labor force.

Today, however, to an industrial nation, faced with more and more job-destroying automation, immigrants, unless highly skilled, soon become a burden.

This has brought about problems: how much longer can Canada open its door to newcomers? How open should the door be?

In this pre-election summer, questions that previously were the concern mainly of academics are now of mounting concern to politicians. With unemployment at more than 6 percent, the growth of the labor force clearly has overtaken the demands of economic expansion.

Once here, they can apply for landed-immigrant status. If it is denied them, they can appeal.

Word Passed

The word has passed to thousands of would-be immigrants that their stay may be prolonged indefinitely—for months and years—while their status is considered by the Immigration Appeals Board.

Canada is said here to be the only country that allows applicants to fight deportation proceedings and remain in the country while doing so.

Canada's reputation for immigration leniency is well-known to the more than 60,000 U.S. draft-evaders and the military deserters who have found a haven.

But there are instances of suffering, too. Recently, Mrs. Alicia Wiercioch, a Polish immigrant in Toronto who had appealed an adverse ruling on her application for immigration status, committed suicide rather than face deportation, which she believed was imminent. (In fact, it was not.)

Huge Backlog

Mrs. Wiercioch's case led to disclosures that the Immigration Appeals Board, which hears cases such as hers, had 15,500 cases to consider, and as things were going would need 20 years to clear the docket.

To relieve the pressure on his department, and presumably to prevent more suicides, Immigration Minister Bryce S. MacKasey, ordered a near-amnesty to wipe out the backlog.

This means that several thousands of applicants under review will be allowed to stay in Canada as authorized landed immigrants.

Reds in Finland Accuse Cabinet On EEC Accord

HELSINKI, July 20 (Reuters).—Finland's minority government began its first day in office as a caretaker cabinet today and immediately ran into Communist accusations that it was trying to dodge a decision on a vital pact with the Common Market.

Premier Rafael Paasio tendered the resignation of his Social Democratic cabinet last night, only four days before the country was due to sign a free trade agreement with the European Economic Community.

Today, the Communists, the Social Democrats' toughest critics, accused the Paasio cabinet of again failing to clarify its stand on the EEC pact. The Communists, the second biggest party, with 37 seats to the Socialists' 55 in the 200-seat parliament, oppose an agreement with the EEC.

Last night, before accepting President Urho Kekkonen's call to head an interim government, Mr. Paasio said that the resignation was prompted by a political stalemate and the need for a majority administration to sign the agreement.

3 Czechoslovaks Sentenced For Clandestine Publication

PRAGUE, July 20 (Reuters).—Jaromir Litera, a leading Communist party theoretician in the 1968-69 liberal era of Alexander Dubcek, was jailed for two and a half years for subversion here today.

Josef Stehlik, a former Communist party employee in the Central Committee apparatus, was sentenced to two years in jail, and Antonin Rokec, a skilled worker, got a suspended sentence of one year.

All were accused of producing a clandestine chronicle, which circulated over a year ago, urging citizens to think democratically, unofficial court sources said.

The sentence of Mr. Litera, a former party secretary of the Prague City Committee, was six months more than asked for by the prosecutor, the sources said.

A Mrs. Svobodova, a secretary, was charged with the same offense, but the sources said later that proceedings against her were halted because of illness and she would be tried at a later date.

Second Trial

It was the second trial against liberals to end here this week with sentences higher than the prosecutor's request.

Yesterday, Premysl Vondra, a former radio employee, was jailed for 38 months for subversion—four months more than demanded. Suspended sentences of 18 months and 12 months against his co-defendants in that trial, Ota Krizanovsky and Josef Belda, were also understood to be slightly higher than requested.

At least two of another group of prominent liberals on trial at the same time have been charged with subversion, with possible sentences of three to 10 years, the sources said.

The prosecutor in this third

trial is said to have asked for six or seven years in jail for Jan Tesser, a historian, and five or six years for Jiri Mueller, 30, a former student leader. Their verdicts are due tomorrow morning.

Qualified Promise

The sources said the defendants have largely admitted the activities of which they are accused—printing or distributing leaflets—but have denied that they constitute subversion.

Despite the assurances of Gustav Husak, the Communist party leader, that nobody will be tried for his political convictions, it seems that by the middle of next month there may have been six trials against liberals. Mr. Husak has always hedged his promise with the warning that nobody who has broken a law will be immune from punishment.

On Monday, another historian and two clergymen are due to go on trial, while other prominent personalities of the Dubcek period are scheduled for trial at the end of this month, according to usually well-informed sources.

Truck Drivers Halt Work at London Docks

LONDON, July 20 (UPI).—The Port of London, Britain's busiest, was brought to a standstill today by a dispute over jobs among two factions of the same union.

Truck drivers threw picket lines around entrances to all London docks and turned back trucks trying to make deliveries or pickups. A Port of London spokesman said that the action was "100 percent effective."

Ships continued to be unloaded by dock workers, but the truck drivers let virtually nothing into or out of the dock area.

The dispute, which threatened to spread to all British docks, was between the drivers and the dockers.

The dockers began it by picketing trucking firms, claiming that the unloading of shipborne containers inland was taking jobs away from the dockers. Truckers, seeing their own jobs threatened, retaliated with picketing of their own. Both groups are members of the Transport and General Workers' Union.

Waldheim Tours Russia

MOSCOW, July 20 (AP).—The secretary-general of the United Nations, Kurt Waldheim, left Moscow today for a tour of Soviet Central Asia following talks here with Soviet officials. The secretary-general is scheduled to visit Tashkent, Samarkand and Baku before returning to Moscow Friday night.

Obituaries

Geologist William T. Pecora, No. 2 in U.S. Interior Dept.

WASHINGTON, July 20 (UPI).—William T. Pecora, 59, the under secretary of the interior and a geologist of worldwide reputation, died yesterday at the George Washington University Hospital. He had undergone surgery for diverticulitis, an intestinal disorder, last month.

Mr. Pecora was confirmed by the Senate to the No. 2 post in the Interior Department in May, 1971. As top aide to Interior Secretary Rogers C. B. Morton, Mr. Pecora had been involved in running the department in a period of rising public awareness of environmental problems.

In a statement released by the White House, President Nixon called Mr. Pecora "a remarkable civil servant and an internationally respected figure in the scientific community."

The under secretary was a career government scientist and had joined the U.S. Geological Survey in 1939, becoming its director in 1965. He headed field geological investigations in Alaska, South America and throughout the United States.

He was the author of more than 50 scientific publications, many based on field trips.

Interior Department officials gave him credit for helping discover several minerals, including Pecoraite, which is named for him. A geological feature of Antarctica discovered by a team from the Geological Survey in 1963 was named the Pecora Escarpment.

George Maxwell Bell

MONTREAL, July 20 (AP).—George Maxwell Bell, 59, one of Canada's leading newspaper publishers and an internationally known horse breeder, died yesterday after a long illness. Mr. Bell was chairman of the company that owns all or part of the Toronto Globe and Mail, the Calgary Alberta, the Ottawa Journal and many other Canadian newspapers.

William B. Hamilton

DURHAM, N.C., July 20 (UPI).—William B. Hamilton, 68, a historian and author who taught at Duke University for 36 years, died of a heart attack Monday at his home here.

Mr. Hamilton, a professor of history, since 1956 was the managing editor of South Atlantic Quarterly, a magazine for articles by historians, published at the university.

Mr. Hamilton had been preparing a biography of Lord Grenville of Britain, who, as a member of the House of Lords in

1807, helped abolish slave trading in British colonies.

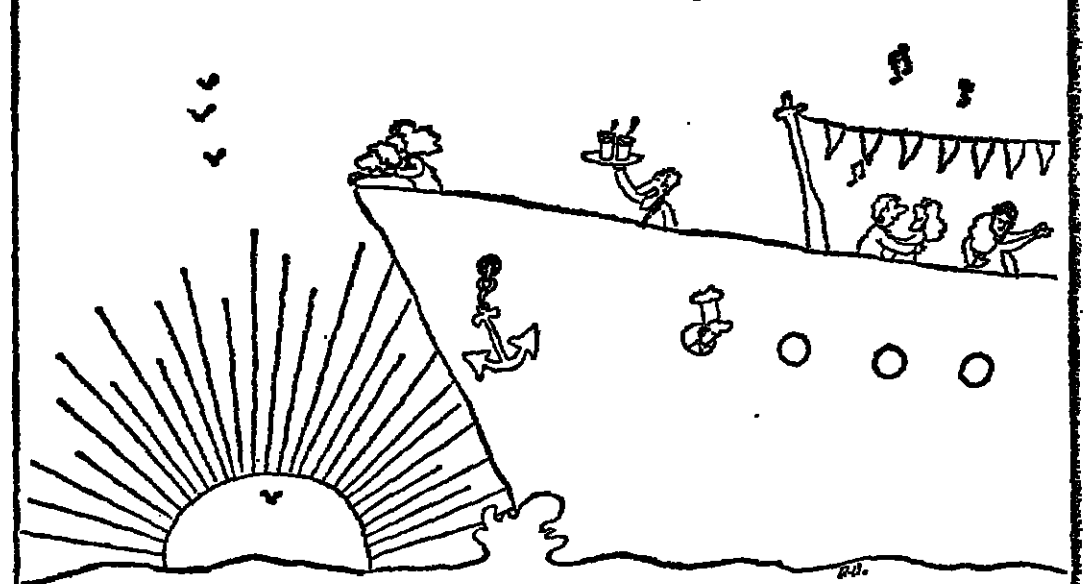
Samuel Z. Westerfield Jr.

MONROVIA, Liberia, July 20 (AP).—Samuel Z. Westerfield Jr., 52, U.S. ambassador to Liberia, died yesterday at his home in Monrovia.

An embassy spokesman said the ambassador became ill while returning from a dinner party Tuesday night. Death was attributed to a heart attack.

The ambassador was appointed by President Nixon and presented his credentials on Dec. 9, 1969. A week of mourning has been declared at the embassy here.

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DEATH NOTICE

On July 18th, at her residence (Chateau de Candé) 371 Monts, France, Mrs. Fern BIDAUX nee Lombard Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur Médaille de Vermeil de la Ville de Paris. Aunt of Mrs. Elizabeth Hanley and Mrs. Alois Martin. Funeral strictly private according to her wishes at Saint Andrew's Cemetery, Cambridge, Mass.

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See Backing for Accord

Europe Monetary Officials Hail U.S. Action on Dollar

By Carl Gwin

PARIS, July 20 (UPI)—European monetary officials hailed the U.S. decision to raise the dollar's value on the foreign exchange market today.

The move was seen as a "positive step" and "a sign of confidence" in the dollar, officials said.

However, some officials expressed concern that the move might lead to a "new round" of currency speculation.

In Frankfurt, a four-day meeting of the European Central Bank ended today.

The dollar had been improving steadily since the early week's meeting of European finance ministers in London.

Today's early morning rally, following the news of yesterday's Fed action, helped put the dollar back where it was before.

Britain floated the pound on June 23 and threw into question the viability of the existing rate structure.

There was some confusion about the Fed's absence today, whether it was due to the five-hour time difference between Europe and New York, which made it too early for the Fed to show its hand or whether, because the dollar is well over its floor level and the world now knows the Fed will intervene, it decided there was no need to do so again today.

Dollar Rates

LONDON (AP)—The late closing dollar rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

	July 20, 1972	July 19, 1972
Star (10 per cent)	2.448	2.448
Berlin (10 per cent)	2.448	2.448
Frankfurt (10 per cent)	2.448	2.448
Paris (10 per cent)	2.448	2.448
Brussels (10 per cent)	2.448	2.448
Amsterdam (10 per cent)	2.448	2.448
Geneva (10 per cent)	2.448	2.448
Zurich (10 per cent)	2.448	2.448
Basel (10 per cent)	2.448	2.448
Stockholm (10 per cent)	2.448	2.448
Copenhagen (10 per cent)	2.448	2.448
Helsinki (10 per cent)	2.448	2.448
Oslo (10 per cent)	2.448	2.448
Stockholm (10 per cent)	2.448	2.448
Copenhagen (10 per cent)	2.448	2.448
Helsinki (10 per cent)	2.448	2.448
Oslo (10 per cent)	2.448	2.448

Jobless Rate Rises in U.K. During July**No Explanation Found For Unusual Increase**

LONDON, July 20 (UPI)—The total of jobless in Britain rose sharply in July after moving steadily lower for four months.

At 588,196, the number of workless was 34,105 higher than in June and 40,000 higher than a year ago. Official figures showed 2.8 percent of the workforce was unemployed.

Officials at the Department of Employment could give no immediate explanation for the sudden increase. One government source said it could prove a freak month.

The past pattern has been for unemployment to rise from July through to the next March, so prospects for the total of workless in the winter months look bleak. Political sources said the government will certainly be pressed to explain the worsening of the jobless situation even in a single month.

Tanaka Clarifies Policy on Easing Investment Curbs

TOKYO, July 20.—Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka has denied advocating "all-out" liberalization of foreign investment in retail business here.

Responding to a question at a news conference yesterday, Mr. Tanaka said a spokesman for the Federation of Economic Organizations had added an "accent" to a statement the premier made last week.

He intended the statement as a warning to business leaders that the time has come to tackle the problem of our distribution system. I did not bother to issue a denial of press reports quoting me as advocating 100 percent liberalization because I thought that (the press reports) would serve as a good stimulant to discussion of this issue," he said.

The new premier, however, made it clear that domestic adjustment in retail business, which drives prices of imports up to as much as three times their cost at port—must be made before complete liberalization could be considered.

The United States has been demanding 100 percent liberalization in foreign investment in retailing as a means to step up sales of American goods here. So far, however, Japan has refused to go beyond allowing 50 percent foreign investment in a retail chain limited to 11 or fewer outlets.

Paper Accord Reached By U.K., EFTA States

LONDON, July 20 (UPI)—Britain, Austria, Finland and Sweden have reached full agreement on paper imports into this country after Britain joins the Common Market next January, the government announced today.

The agreement cleared away the final obstacles to signature of a free trade treaty in Brussels Saturday between the EEC and those members of the seven-nation European Free Trade Association which are not joining the Common Market.

**PEOPLE IN BUSINESS**

Kent C. Fry will be Paris-based as executive vice-president of Parolator European Services, a newly-formed Parolator subsidiary. Mr. Fry was formerly with Pan American Airways.

Business International SA (Geneva) has named Jerold Vernon Matthews to the post of vice-president and client service officer, with headquarters in London. Mr. Matthews was manager, European long-range planning service, of the Stanford Research Institute.

Barclays Net Up 50% in Half-Year

LONDON, July 20 (AP)—Barclays Bank Ltd. had a net profit increase of 49.7 percent in the half-year ended June 30, the company reported today.

Barclays said profit was £28 million, up from £18.7 million in the year-earlier period.

Sir John Thomson, chairman, said "there are indications that the recent period of lower interest rates has ended, but it is difficult to forecast, in conditions of rising costs, what effect this will have on our profits for the second half of the year."

"Our figures will, moreover, inevitably be influenced by international currency problems and it would, therefore, be unwise to make a firm prediction of results for the full year."

Stocks Fall as Peace Hopes Fade

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, July 20 (NYT).

New York Stock Exchange prices resumed their losing ways today as a familiar set of worries—politics, the economy, mutual fund redemptions, inflation and the market's own technical structure—held away once again.

The Dow Jones Industrial average, finishing at its session low, sank 6.24 to 910.45. This blue-chip average has dropped 15 of the last 20 trading days.

Gone from Wall Street was yesterday's burst of enthusiasm touched off by the announcement of secret Vietnam peace talks in Paris. U.S. government sources in Washington later discounted the likelihood of a major breakthrough in negotiations.

One week ago, when the Dow broke below its band of support at 920-925 on the charts, some technical analysts said it could crack 900 before a meaningful rally took place.

Interviews with Wall Street observers indicate that one major problem in the current market is that many major institutions

No Change Seen In Vietnam Talks

are not unloading stocks but simply are abstaining from any aggressive buying.

Occidental Petroleum, the volume leader for the third day running, slipped 1 3/8 to 16 7/8 after back-to-back gains of 2 3/4. Some brokerage firms reportedly advised clients to take profits.

The surge in Oxy was touched off this week by disclosure of a trade agreement between the oil company and the Soviet Union.

Volume soared to an astonishing 2,380,100 shares, accounting for a good slice of the session's total turnover of 15.05 million shares.

Over the last three days, a total of 4,510,000 Oxy shares have changed hands on the NYSE alone. The turnover in Oxy alone today was greater than the Big Board's daily average volume 15 years ago. "Oxy is saving the brokers from bad business these days," remarked one official of a securities firm.

Vornado, the second most-active issue, plunged 3 to 15 1/2. This followed the denial of the company's request by the Price Commission to restate certain financial data for its base years.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

In the slushy atmosphere of the present market, earnings assumed critical importance for some individual stocks.

Milton Bradley fell 2 7/8 to 39 1/8 after management reported a dip in net income for the latest quarter. Richmond Corporation plunged 3 1/2 to 53 1/2, again after a slight decline was announced for June-quarter profits.

Polaroid gave up 3 1/4 to 119 5/8, following yesterday's decline of 3 1/2. The photographic giant has reported a substantial drop in quarterly net income.

Glamour stocks generally moved lower.

Slow trading of 3.1 million shares marked another day of declining prices on the American Stock Exchange. The index closed at 26.58, off 0.07. In the OTC market the NASDAQ index ended at 134.27, off 0.57.

Buttes Gas & Oil surrendered 5 5/8 to 21 1/8, but Den-Tal-Er spurted 4 to 50 after reporting higher second-quarter earnings.

OECD Forecasts an Upturn But Inflation Still a Worry

PARIS, July 20 (UPI)—It is now some 40 weeks since the capitalist world's most serious post-war monetary crisis began and assessing the situation international experts forecast that business will be better than normal over the next 12 months with inflation still a problem, albeit a less serious one.

In the semi-annual Economic Outlook published today, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) estimates that output in the seven major OECD countries may exceed 6 percent over the next year, "overating the medium-term potential growth rate and enabling a reduction of unemployment."

The rate of real economic growth, minus the disturbing effect of inflation, in the first six months of this year compared to the first six months of 1971 will rise most sharply in Britain, followed in descending order by Japan, Italy, Canada, the United States and West Germany. The pace in France is expected to remain unchanged from the 5 percent growth rate of the opening six months.

While the pecking order for the first half of 1972 changes a bit, the overall rosy picture remains unchanged.

Deeper Concerns. But underneath the superficial analysis of business prospects, the experts express concern about the functioning of the economic system. Inflation and monetary instability are their major worries.

The report notes that "while the elimination of excess demand is a necessary condition for reducing inflation, that alone is not necessarily a sufficient cure-all."

"Inflation is, in part, a by-product of some of the most fundamental of society's unresolved problems—for example, questions of income distribution, and incompatible claims by society for both public services and private consumption," the report states.

There are other elements of the economic and social system, involving structural and institutional questions, into which policy may also have to delve more deeply if reasonable price stability is to be restored. Reform in any of these areas raises difficult political problems.

In elaborating on this theme, OECD officials referred to a 1970 report on inflation wherein the experts criticized farm support prices, protectionist trade policies and other practices that help sustain small inefficient enterprises for exerting upward pressure on prices.

Today's report again urged action on these questions, noting that "while emergency measures may be needed in some cases, not all the problems can be solved by sweeping short-term action."

In calling for a reform of the international monetary system, the experts wagged a finger at Britain for its June 23 decision to float the pound despite the fact that it is running a balance-of-payments surplus.

"There is a wide measure of agreement that, in future, exchange-rate changes should be smaller and more timely; but that they should at the same time reflect only changes in countries' underlying competitive positions—that they should not be made in response to temporary factors such as purely cyclical fluctuations in demand pressures, nor in response to volatile capital movements whether as a result of interest differentials or of speculation."

product of some of the most fundamental of society's unresolved problems—for example, questions of income distribution, and incompatible claims by society for both public services and private consumption," the report states.

There are other elements of the economic and social system, involving structural and institutional questions, into which policy may also have to delve more deeply if reasonable price stability is to be restored. Reform in any of these areas raises difficult political problems.

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Company Reports

American Brands			Ethyl			Northwest Industries		
Second Quarter	1972	1971	Second Quarter	1972	1971	Second Quarter	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	758.6	683.4	Revenue (millions)	157.6	145.3	Revenue (millions)	168.2	145.0
Profits (millions)	30.93	29.75	Profits (millions)	11.42	9.74	Profits (millions)	8.87	8.55
Per Share	1.13	1.07	Per Share	1.03	0.85	Per Share	1.15	0.78
First Half			First Half			First Half		
Revenue (millions)	1,471.8	1,350.0	Revenue (millions)	307.9	282.7	Revenue (millions)	317.8	359.3
Profits (millions)	59.8	55.15	Profits (millions)	21.31	18.28	Profits (millions)	12.47	10.82
Per Share	2.18	2.06	Per Share	1.91	1.59	Per Share	1.75	1.06
Babcock & Wilcox			Goodyear			Otis Elevator		
Second Quarter	1972	1971	Second Quarter	1972	1971	Second Quarter	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	234.6	244.5	Revenue (millions)	1,061.8	964.2	Revenue (millions)	133.75	154.05
Profits (millions)	7.55	6.24	Profits (millions)	64.47	48.15	Profits (millions)	6.75	6.30
Per Share	0.61	0.53	Per Share	0.75	0.67	Per Share	0.84	0.77
First Half			First Half			First Half		
Revenue (millions)	461.3	470.4	Revenue (millions)	1,980.9	1,763.5	Revenue (millions)	333.65	281.25
Profits (millions)	13.21	11.76	Profits (millions)	99.19	80.37	Profits (millions)	14.13	12.88
Per Share	1.07	0.95	Per Share	1.28	1.11	Per Share	1.75	1.58
Bendix			Kaiser Steel			Kamada Inns		
Second Quarter	1972	1971	Second Quarter	1972	1971	Second Quarter	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	477.5	418.89	Revenue (millions)	130.3	125.5	Revenue (millions)	34.8	30.5
Profits (millions)	15.02	10.15	Profits (millions)	1.66	0.15	Profits (millions)	3.34	2.87
Per Share	0.90	0.62	Per Share	0.20	0.03	Per Share (Diluted)	0.15	0.13
First Half			First Half			First Half		
Revenue (millions)	1,317.3	1,204.8	Revenue (millions)	202.4	264.9	Revenue (millions)	67.4	66.0
Profits (millions)	39.4	28.3	Profits (millions)	9.61	0.1	Profits (millions)	6.22	4.79
Per Share	2.38	1.71	Per Share	1.50	0.15	Per Share (Diluted)	0.27	0.23
Commonwealth Edison			McGraw-Hill			Singer		
Second Quarter	1972	1971	Second Quarter	1972	1971	Second Quarter	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	553.6	480.8	Revenue (millions)	183.2	174.9	Revenue (millions)	552.3	512.0
Profits (millions)	81.06	67.8	Profits (millions)	8.17	7.91	Profits (millions)	19.09	14.08
Per Share	1.45	1.38	Per Share	0.65	0.57	Per Share	1.05	0.75
First Half			First Half			First Half		
Revenue (millions)	1,094.3	972.2	Revenue (millions)	351.3	339.3	Revenue (millions)	1,077.0	999.0
Profits (millions)	25.05	26.93	Profits (millions)	17.53	15.49	Profits (millions)	37.58	29.02
Per Share	0.50	0.54	Per Share	1.25	1.12	Per Share	2.06	1.56
General Foods			National Steel			Weyerhaeuser		
Second Quarter	1972	1971	Second Quarter	1972	1971	Second Quarter	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	132.99	114.93	Revenue (millions)	429.8	483.7	Revenue (millions)	422.0	325.4
Profits (millions)	8.53	7.72	Revenue (millions)	21.29	24.15	Profits (millions)	40.78	31.62
Per Share	0.43	0.38	Per Share	1.14	1.30	Per Share	0.50	0.47
First Half			First Half			First Half		
Revenue (millions)	243.2	222.3	Revenue (millions)	827.3	873.7	Revenue (millions)	763.1	610.9
Profits (millions)	16.22	14.12	Profits (millions)	36.18	36.87	Profits (millions)	72.96	52.22
Per Share	0.77	0.69	Per Share	1.94	1.98	Per Share	1.05	0.77
Crown Cork & Seal			N.A. Rockwell			Wheeling-Pittsburgh		
Second Quarter	1972	1971	Second Quarter	1972	1971	Second Quarter	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	132.99	114.93	Revenue (millions)	615.1	600.8	Revenue (millions)	156.9	168.3
Profits (millions)	8.53	7.72	Revenue (millions)	21.29	24.15	Profits (millions)	5.67	9.02
Per Share	0.43	0.38	Revenue (millions)	1.14	1.30	Per Share	0.50	0.47
First Half			First Half			First Half		
Revenue (millions)	243.2	222.3	Revenue (millions)	827.3	873.7	Revenue (millions)	763.1	610.9
Profits (millions)	16.22	14.12	Profits (millions)	36.18	36.87	Profits (millions)	72.96	52.22
Per Share	0.77	0.69	Per Share	1.94	1.98	Per Share	1.05	0.77
Eastman Kodak			Third Quarter			Third Quarter		
Second Quarter	1972	1971	Third Quarter	1972	1971	Third Quarter	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	583.6	574.0	Revenue (millions)	615.1	600.8	Revenue (millions)	156.9	168.3
Profits (millions)	118.11	88.4	Revenue (millions)	21.29	24.15	Profits (millions)	5.67	9.02
Per Share	0.73	0.55	Revenue (millions)	1.14	1.30	Per Share	0.50	0.47
First Half			First Half			First Half		
Revenue (millions)	1,157.98	1,266.7	Revenue (millions)	1,725.0	1,686.0	Revenue (millions)	290.8	298.4
Profits (millions)	207.17	158.31	Revenue (millions)	58.45	47.22	Profits (millions)	8.78	14.76
Per Share	1.28	0.97	Revenue (millions)	2.28	1.74	Per Share	1.99	3.63

This advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

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July 7, 1972

(\$1.00 par value)

The Corporation will not receive any of the proceeds of the sale.

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Dai Nip. Print	395	Mitsui	195
Fuji Bank	495	Mitsui	195

Natural El P	985	Sumitomo
Kao Soap	513	Taiho
Kirin Brewery	304	Takeda
Watanabe	765	Tokai

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12-16 10% WarnerCo. 24 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300 301 302 303 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 314 315 316 317 318 319 320 321 322 323 324 325 326 327 328 329 330 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 340 341 342 343 344 345 346 347 348 349 350 351 352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359 360 361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375 376 377 378 379 380 381 382 383 384 385 386 387 388 389 390 391 392 393 394 395 396 397 398 399 400 401 402 403 404 405 406 407 408 409 410 411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 420 421 422 423 424 425 426 427 428 429 430 431 432 433 434 435 436 437 438 439 440 441 442 443 444 445 446 447 448 449 450 451 452 453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464 465 466 467 468 469 470 471 472 473 474 475 476 477 478 479 480 481 482 483 484 485 486 487 488 489 490 491 492 493 494 495 496 497 498 499 500 501 502 503 504 505 506 507 508 509 510 511 512 513 514 515 516 517 518 519 520 521 522 523 524 525 526 527 528 529 530 531 532 533 534 535 536 537 538 539 540 541 542 543 544 545 546 547 548 549 550 551 552 553 554 555 556 557 558 559 560 561 562 563 564 565 566 567 568 569 570 571 572 573 574 575 576 577 578 579 580 581 582 583 584 585 586 587 588 589 590 591 592 593 594 595 596 597 598 599 600 601 602 603 604 605 606 607 608 609 610 611 612 613 614 615 616 617 618 619 620 621 622 623 624 625 626 627 628 629 630 631 632 633 634 635 636 637 638 639 640 641 642 643 644 645 646 647 648 649 650 651 652 653 654 655 656 657 658 659 660 661 662 663 664 665 666 667 668 669 670 671 672 673 674 675 676 677 678 679 680 681 682 683 684 685 686 687 688 689 690 691 692 693 694 695 696 697 698 699 700 701 702 703 704 705 706 707 708 709 710 711 712 713 714 715 716 717 718 719 720 721 722 723 724 725 726 727 728 729 730 731 732 733 734 735 736 737 738 739 740 741 742 743 744 745 746 747 748 749 750 751 752 753 754 755 756 757 758 759 760 761 762 763 764 765 766 767 768 769 770 771 772 773 774 775 776 777 778 779 780 781 782 783 784 785 786 787 788 789 790 791 792 793 794 795 796 797 798 799 800 801 802 803 804 805 806 807 808 809 810 811 812 813 814 815 816 817 818 819 820 821 822 823 824 825 826 827 828 829 830 831 832 833 834 835 836 837 838 839 840 841 842 843 844 845 846 847 848 849 850 851 852 853 854 855 856 857 858 859 860 861 862 863 864 865 866 867 868 869 870 871 872 873 874 875 876 877 878 879 880 881 882 883 884 885 886 887 888 889 890 891 892 893 894 895 896 897 898 899 900 901 902 903 904 905 906 907 908 909 910 911 912 913 914 915 916 917 918 919 920 921 922 923 924 925 926 927 928 929 930 931 932 933 934 935 936 937 938 939 940 941 942 943 944 945 946 947 948 949 950 951 952 953 954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969 970 971 972 973 974 975 976 977 978 979 980 981 982 983 984 985 986 987 988 989 990 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1005 1006 1007 1008 1009 1010 1011 1012 1013 1014 1015 1016 1017 1018 1019 1020 1021 1022 1023 1024 1025 1026 1027 1028 1029 1030 1031 1032 1033 1034 1035 1036 1037 1038 1039 1040 1041 1042 1043 1044 1045 1046 1047 1048 1049 1050 1051 1052 1053 1054 1055 1056 1057 1058 1059 1060

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BAL NATURAL RESOURCES

PROPERTIES LIMITED

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

ce that appeared in yesterday's edition
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By order of the Board
Frank G. Beane
Secretary

Dated this 21st July,

ears as a matter of record on:

CONSEJO DE LOS **CARRILES** **DE RENFE** **1,000,000**

an arranged by
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1972- Stocks and Bids.
High Low Div. in \$ 100s. First High Low Last
54 78 Keweenaw of 2 1 451 451

(Continued on next page.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

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NEEYFUS OFFSHORE TRUST		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — (d) Enterprise Fund..... — (d) Harbor Fund.....
— (w) Common shares.....	\$11.28	S.M.C. FUNDS:
— (w) Prem. per \$1000 Deb		— (d) Chas Selection Fd.....
— (d) Surplus.....	\$46.24	— (d) Crossbow Fund.....
— (d) Executive Fd of Canada	\$6.66	
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All these securities having been so

Ford Motor

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UBS-DB Corp.
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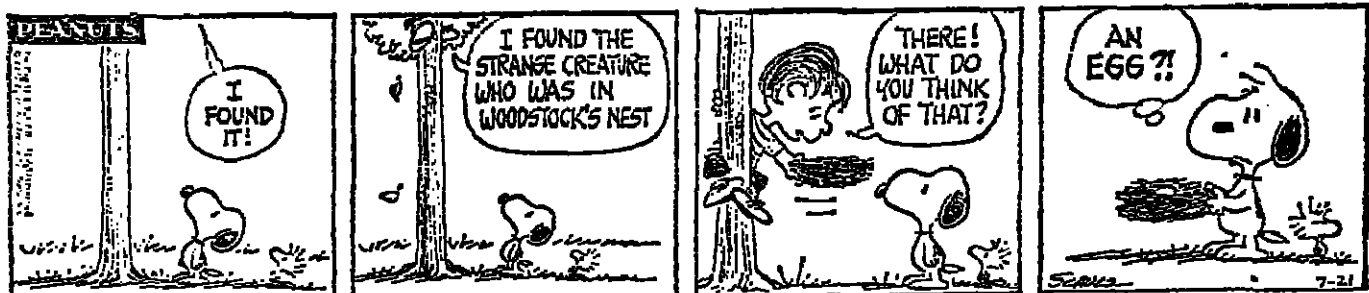
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The Nikko Securities International Inc.
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July, 1972

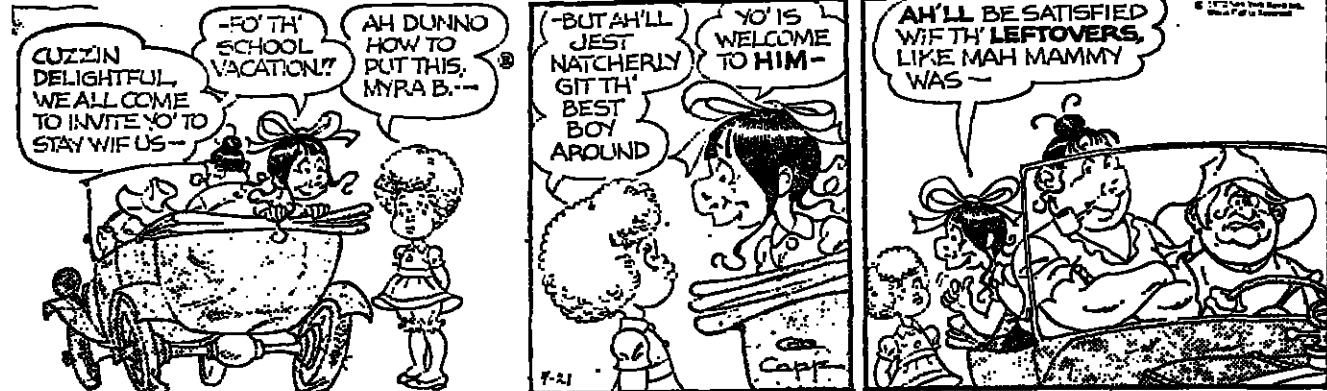
PEANUTS



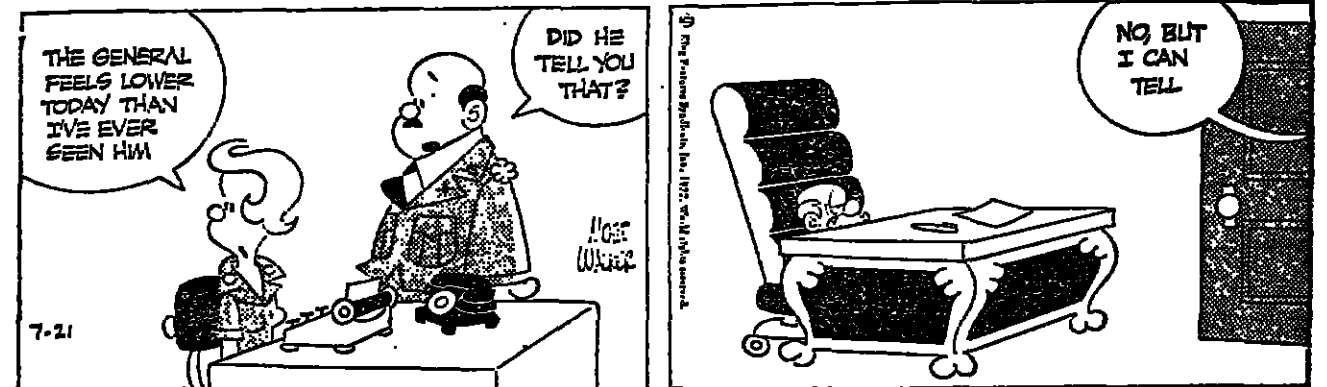
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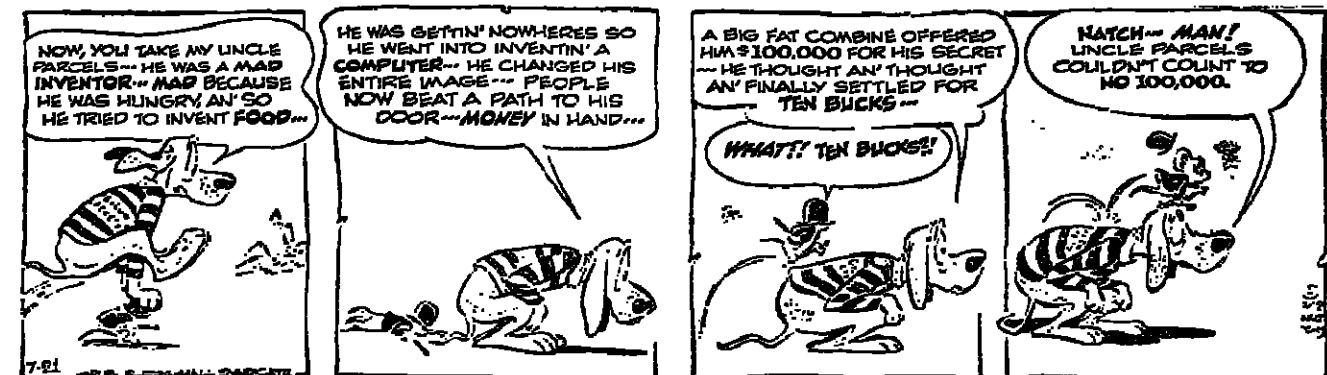
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BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

When the diagrammed deal was played in the Miami Beach World Team Olympiad, Benito Garozzo opened the South hand with a weak no-trump with both sides vulnerable, a setting that often produces dramatic results. Jim Jacoby, West for the United States, chose to double. Pietro Forquet, as North, passed. West's double was for penalties, not a take-out, and East had nowhere to go, so he passed. There were four heart tricks available to South, and five diamonds, since the lead of one high diamond from the South position would expose West's void and mark the finesse against the queen. The club ace was also a sure trick, for a total of 10 tricks, and there was a chance that West would allow South to score the spade queen for a total of 11. But Garozzo had no idea that he was about to make three or four doubled overtricks. For all he could tell, his partner might have had a worthless hand and he might have been headed for an 1,100 point disaster. Hoping for a haven in some suit at the two level, West could have dissolved the tension by bidding two spades, but he passed and it was back to North. Unfortunately for the dramatic effect, Forquet was unwilling to gamble. After North bid two diamonds, West bid two spades, ending the bidding. He could have made this, gaining five points for the United States, but he went down by refusing to try the club ten finesse. So the possible mountainous score for Italy became a one-point mouse for the United States, and for the first time in the history of this column West has played a hand.

NORTH		EAST (D)	
♠ 9		♠ 1082	
♥ A Q 8 7		♥ 432	
♦ 3 J 10 8 5 3		♦ Q 8 7 2	
♣ K 8 4 3		♣ Q 10 7	
SOUTH		WEST	
♠ 3		♠ A K J 7 5 3	
♥ 10 8		♥ K 9 5	
♦ A K 6 4		♦ —	
♣ A 9 5		♣ K 8 4 3	

Both sides were vulnerable.
The bidding:
East South West North
Pass 1 N.T. Dbl. Pass
Pass Redbl. Pass 2 ♠
Pass Pass 2 ♠ Pass
Pass Pass
North led the diamond jack.

ODOR	AGENDA	KNAP
RAVE	RIOT	LOTIA
CLAN	CIARET	STON
SILICON	LESSEPS	
ESTHETIC	AIPE	
FIFTY-TWO	TURNER	
ESSEX	ROFFEN	ASO
ESTER	HOWER	VITSA
DUOD	MEDIAL	SAVIES
SEPT	HAIS	INISCIENY
CHANNEL	LANGTRY	
RARE	ROBOT	AREIA
ALLS	USAGE	LEAK
GROSS	SHAVIS	LEMS

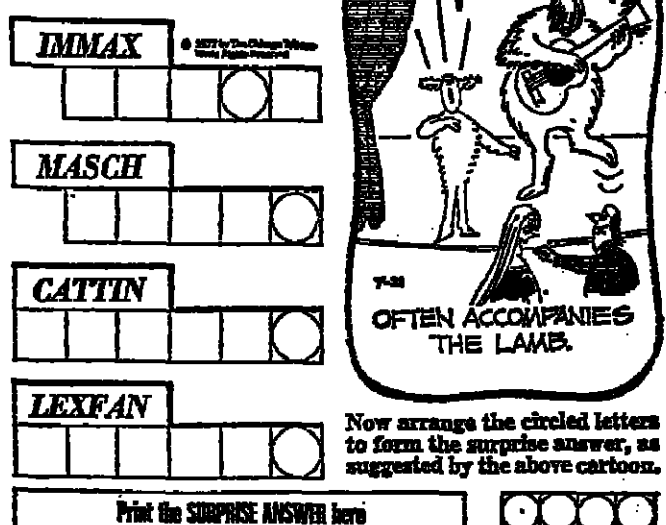
DENNIS THE MENACE



"HE'S NICE TO PEOPLE 'N ANIMALS... BUT YOU OUGHTA HEAR HIM TALKIN' TO A GOLF BALL!"

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

BOOKS

PARIS WAS YESTERDAY: 1925-1939

By Janet Flanner. Edited by Irving Druiman. Viking, 232 pp. \$8.50.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

JAMES JOYCE's "Ulysses," which outraged prudish Gertrude Stein, "fell upon us like a gift of tongues," says Janet Flanner in "Paris Was Yesterday: 1925-1939." Ezra Pound's learning was "like stony chips hacked off with hammers from the old stony of the scholarly mind." "Claude Monet, first Impressionist, outlived all of his intellectual generation except Georges Clemenceau, in whose presence he died, as if to use all his friendly contemporaries to the bitter end." He "suffered the ignominy of dying appreciated."

"A young tourist, named Captain Charles Lindbergh landed his plane, the Spirit of St. Louis, at Le Bourget." The next morning the event was celebrated in a Paris newspaper by a 13-stanza poem, written by young Maurice Rostand at the rate of a minute a line. Jean Cocteau's novel "Les Enfants Terribles" is "a little desert of subtle suffering dotted with stiff events and cactus-like descriptions." In her later years, Isadora Duncan's dancing changed: "As if the movements of dancing had become too redundant for her spirit, she had saved from dancing only his shape."

A few years' fame had altered Josephine Baker too: "On that lovely animal visage lies now a sad look, not of captivity, but of dawning intelligence." The American actress Mae West "has elicited praise from Paris that would give her a liberal education if she traced it all down." Most of this material is taken from Miss Flanner's "Letter from Paris" in The New Yorker, written under the name "Gentle." She was, and is, the inevitable person for the job. Nobody has a sharper eye, or a more sophisticated tolerance, for the absurdities that help to make the French such fascinating people. But, unlike so many talented satirists, she appreciates her subject too. As acute as it is amusing, her book is a bouquet of epiphanies.

France, she informs us, has seven classes of funerals, not including the three gradations in first class. Despite the fact that Anatole France's 1924 was "one of the biggest, most pretentious spectacles modern Paris has ever seen," the first anniversary of his death was absolutely ignored, which seems to imply that the French enjoyed his passing more than his books. The Rothschilds are described as "a wildly conservative family." After she died, Sarah Bernhardt's peculiarly bleating voice was not heard again until Marshal Petain came into power. The resemblance was remarkable.

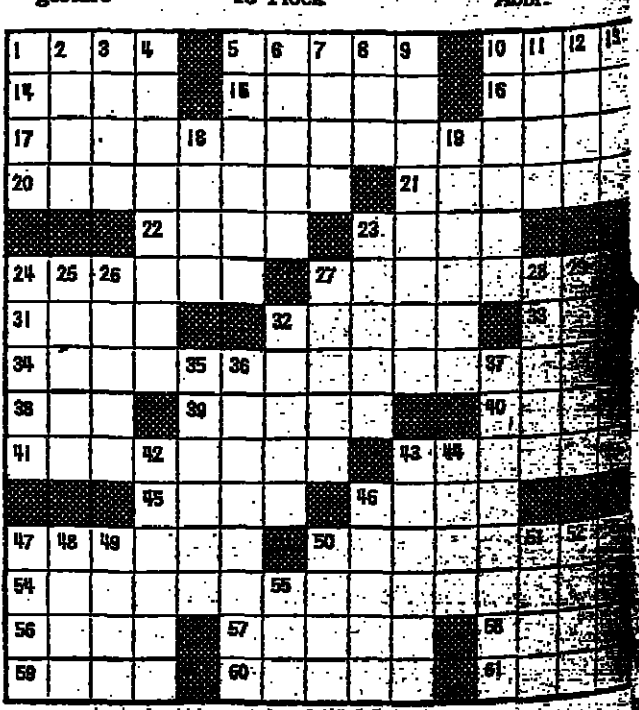
"Fifteen thousand love letters written on the Isle of Jersey by poor Juliette Drouot to Victor

Mr. Broyard is a New York Times book reviewer.

CROSSWORD

By Will

ACROSS					
1	Word of surprise	45	Hastens	18	Cut of meat
5	Border	46	River to Danube	19	Give head to
10	Roguish	47	Gorgon	23	Right and left
14	Role	50	Secure position	24	Alone
15	Herbert Hoover, e.g.	54	Item of short-lived interest	25	Clips
16	Food fish	56	Fur	26	Collage
17	Procrastinator's time	57	Annoyed	27	Small pie
20	Assumed	58	Major or minor	28	Plated steel
21	Invaded	59	Cooling drinks	29	George Eliot's name
22	Bright ones	60	Salad green	30	Removes
23	Caution	61	Hobart's Island: Abbr.	31	Ventures
24	Queen			32	Mats
27	Like some over-parked cars			36	Violently destructive
31	Site of early Olympic Games			37	Goober
32	Italian poet			42	Baggage piece
33	Arden of TV			43	Shoves
34	High brass			44	Car
38	Summer in Paris			45	Models
39	Liverpool and Bremen			47	Parent
40	English princess			48	Wife of Garibaldi
41	Brings back			49	East
43	Affectionate gesture			50	Fishing net
				51	Yugoslav river
				52	Mimes
				53	Small amount
				55	Adaptation
					Abbr.



Hits 659th, Ruth Record Team Homers

By Deane McGowan

of the season and sixth complete game. His record is 10-7.

Rangers 2, Orioles 2

In the American League, Dick Ballinger pitched home, the Rangers, winning runs with two out in the eighth inning. The Rangers' 3-2 victory over Baltimore's Mike Cuellar helped the Rangers' winning rally. Ballinger hit scored. Tony Barrish and Dave Nelson and ended the Orioles' six-game winning streak.

White Sox 3, Tigers 3

Rich Belandier drove in three runs with a pair of homers to pace the Chicago White Sox to a 3-2 victory in Detroit and snap their six-game losing streak. The defeat ended Detroit's four-game winning streak and was only the Tigers' second in their last 11 games.

Wilbur Wood gained his 14th victory but needed Terry Fuster's 15th save when Wood gave up a double to Ed Ricketts, to open the eighth.

At 9, Brewers 6

Reggie Jackson drove in four runs, including three on a double in the seventh, to carry Oakland to a 6-1 triumph in Milwaukee. Jackson double featured a six-run rally. Angel Manzanera added a two-run triple. John Odom won his sixth straight and ran his record to 9-2.

Indians 6, Royals 1

Staked to four runs in the second inning, Gaylord Perry scattered seven hits to pick up a 6-1 victory in Kansas City. The triumph was Perry's 16th against seven losses. He struck out one and walked one. Perry had the Royals hitting the ball into the ground, as evidenced by his nine assists.

W. Germany Reportedly Split On Rhodesia's Games Status

BONN, July 20 (Reuters).—West German government departments were reported today to be in some disagreement over whether Rhodesia should be allowed to take part in next month's Olympic Games in Munich.

Informal sources said that the Interior Ministry under Hans Dietrich Genscher felt West Germany should keep the Olympic Games as a neutral ground. He made six years ago that the Foreign Ministry should be placed on the entry of any competitors to the Games were held in Munich.

On the other hand, several leading officials in the Foreign Ministry feel that United Nations sanctions against Rhodesia should be applied in the Olympics and that Rhodesian athletes should be barred.

The reported disagreement emerged today after it was learned that Britain had again formally told West Germany it did not agree with Rhodesian athletes taking part in the Games.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman said in Bonn today that the British point of view had been made known in regular contacts between the embassy here and the Foreign Ministry during the last few months.

The spokesman however disputed a description of the British representations as "formal objections." He added: "We would have preferred to call them informal objections."

The West German cabinet discussed Rhodesia's participation in the Games, which open on Aug. 26, at a cabinet meeting here yesterday and delegate. Genscher to discuss the question in Munich this afternoon with Willi Daume, president of the Olympics Organizing Committee.

The International Olympic Committee decided last September that Rhodesian athletes should take part in the Olympics under the British flag.

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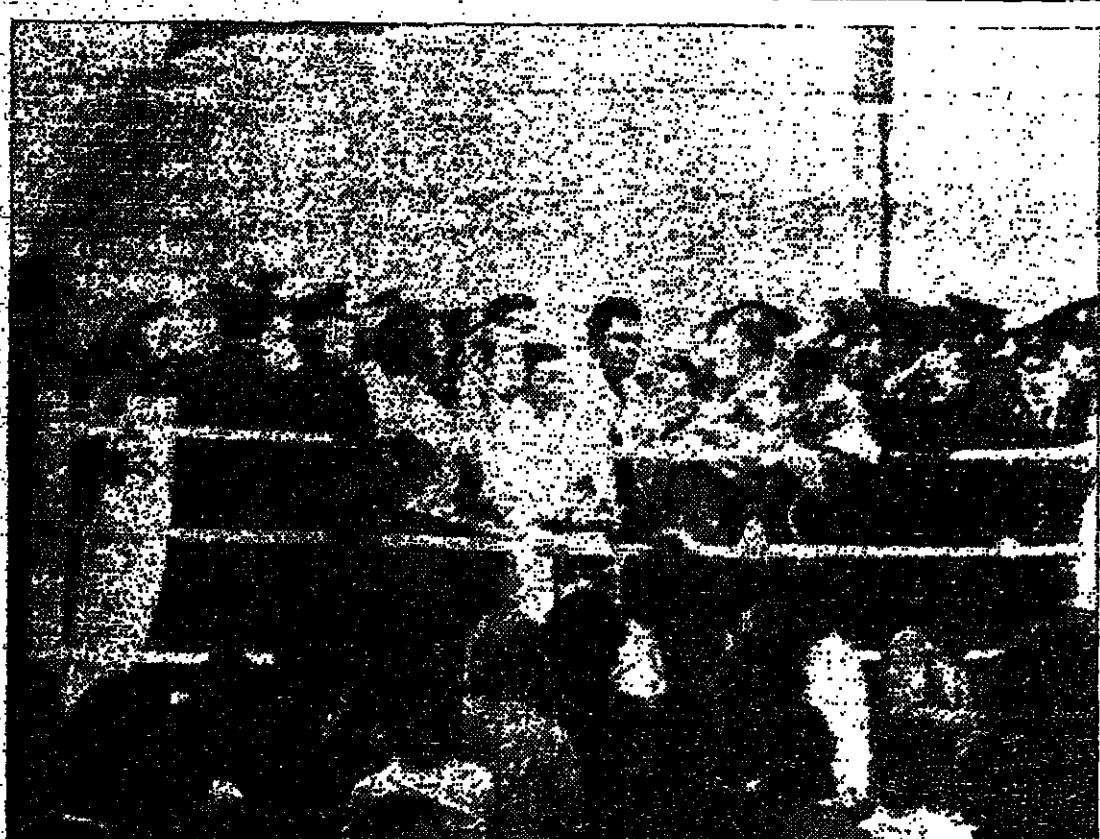
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ROKED IN—Muhammad Ali is surrounded in the overcrowded ring by police and fans after he stopped Al (Blue) Lewis in the 11th round in Dublin.

Long Count Gave Ali More Work

By Bob Addie

DUBLIN, July 20 (UPI).—There really was a long count in the Muhammad Ali-Al (Blue) Lewis fight here last night and not that it made much difference. American referee Law Eskin admitted it today before he left for home.

All thought he had won the fight in the fifth when Lewis was stretched on the deck from a right-hand chop to the jaw. As Ali was saluting the crowd and dancing around the ring with his back to his fallen opponent, Lewis struggled to his feet just as the bell rang. There was considerable confusion. The fight went on and Ali eventually halted Lewis at 1 minute 15 seconds of the 11th round when shift "desks" and then tried to stampede Ali's dressing room.

Downtown, at headquarters in the Gresham Hotel, crowds gathered soon after the fight to get a look at the returning Ali. But he was staying at a secluded hotel 18 miles out of Dublin.

The mob got so unruly that the hotel entrance was sealed with an iron gate. Several men, who had obviously had more than a "bit of a drop," tried to rush the "Gardai," as the police are called here, and wound up in the patrol car, as they call a paddy wagon here.

"Overall," said the Irish press, "this notable occasion, the appearance of one of the greatest athletes of our generation, was tarnished by the bad manners of the Irish public."

All and his entourage returned to the United States this morning. He said he wants to rest for a while and then would fight exhibitions in Casablanca, Barcelona and Tehran.

"Maybe I'd better listen to momma," he said. "I'm stale; I'm tired."

His mother, Mrs. Odessa Grady Clay, and his brother, Rahman, have been traveling with him.

All said he feared the mob—about 20,000—more than he did Blue Lewis. The former champion was engulfed by hundreds of spectators who got past the security guards and police and climbed into the ring to congratulate their idol. At one time, the 16-foot ring sagged and it was feared there would be a collapse.

The crowd climbed over the press row, splintering the make-

Major League Leaders

NATIONAL LEAGUE

(Based on 200 at-bats.)

Cedeno, Houston: 78 300 54 100 299
Mota, L.A.: 68 213 36 72 338
Williams, Chi.: 56 245 57 116 328
Fasano, Phila.: 52 207 108 228
Brock, St. L.: 54 258 44 115 321
Garr, Atlanta: 78 317 50 101 319
Oliver, Pitts.: 52 198 108 218
Alou, S.F.: 77 325 38 92 315
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RYANS—Morgan, Chi.: 77, Bonds, S.F.: 71, Wynn, Houst.: 64, Cedeno, Houston, 58, B. Williams, Chi.: 57.

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Elliot Paul: 'Left-Hand Man and Gourmet'

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